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"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

I know no other branch of industry in which so much Philosophy can walk by the side of manual labor."

The above sentiment from the pen of Mr. Young, author of the Letters of Agricola is full of truth. There is indeed no pursuit which embraces such a wide and varied field of research as Agriculture. It seems to combine something from every department of human knowledge. Almost every principle of mechanics is brought into use in the various implements employed, and the application of them to practical purposes involves the whole theory of that science in all its breadth and depth. In the variety of the plants which come under his care, the germination of the seed, development of the whole system, maturing the seed and reproduction of the plant from year to year, we see the science of botany, whether descriptive or physiological, brought into requisition, and forces itself upon the consideration of the farmer whether he will or not, and makes him somewhat conversant with its principles whether he is aware of its scientific bearing or not. In fertilizing—ameliorating or changing or adapting the soil to particular crops—in compounding and applying manures of different kinds to the earth, and in preparing food for the various animals under his care, he becomes to a certain extent a practical chemist, and applies the principles of that interesting science to the daily uses of life. In improving and breeding animals, in keeping them "fat and happy," and in health, or in administering to their wants and relieving their pains when sick, the farmer becomes a physician and puts into practical use the principles of Anatomy and Physiology. In observing the signs of the weather, and the effects of changes and of variations in climate, he studies Meteorology. Nor, when he contemplates the thousand productions of animal, vegetable or mineral origin which a beneficent God has strewed in his path, and reflects upon the goodness and wisdom of the Deity who upholds and sustains the Universe—directing and controlling all the ceaseless changes and evolutions that are going on around him, can he help becoming a humble and grateful worshipper of the Great First Cause, and thus acts as an high priest, to his own soul at least, conducting the sacrifice laid upon the altar of his own heart, which, constitutes the grand and fundamental principle of Theology itself. Why should the farmer sigh after the showy and illusive honors which seem to attend other pursuits and professions, when his own is made up of every thing which gives stability, respect and honor in this world?

EXPERIMENTS IN HORTICULTURE.

It appears by a communication made by Dr. J. T. Plummer, in Silliman's Journal of Science, that the Lima Bean at a temperature of 88° in the shade at noon, will if plastered appear above ground in seven days. At a temperature of 62 it requires twenty days. The marrowfat pea at 51 requires nineteen days, at 74 eleven days. Radishes vary with the temperature from six to eleven days.

The Dr. gets rid of the Pea bug as it is called, or the insect that lays its egg and hatches in the peas making a hole in it, by immersing the pea in boiling water one minute, when the insect will die and the peas be injured.

We wish the Doctor had given us the kind of soil he planted the seeds in; for we ascertained some years

ago by experiment, that the temperature of soils vary according to their composition. A sandy soil was invariably four degrees warmer at noon in dry weather than a clay soil, both having an equal exposure to the sun, but the sandy soil cooled quicker at night.

SILK IN MAINE.

Mr. I. Herrick of Leeds shewed us some silk the other day which was manufactured in his own family, which was equal in the uniform size of the thread—strength &c, to any of the Italian. Mr. Herrick has been experimenting for some years upon the silk culture and he says that he has satisfied himself that he can make it a profitable business. He has succeeded well in every thing but the coloring process. He cannot as yet put the peculiar gloss on the black silk that we see on the Italian.

In regard to the kind of mulberry, he has tried various sorts, and has come to the conclusion to trouble himself no longer with the Multicaulis nor with the white Italian. He finds the Broussais to suit his purpose better. He says that by care and attention he finds that he can hasten the spinning, or as he expressed it, drive the worms, as well as he can the fattening process of his hogs or cattle. During the past season his worms began to spin on the 23th and 30th day from the time that they were hatched.

LUBEC PLASTER.

We would call the attention of our readers to the communication of Mr. Fowler in regard to the plaster ground at the Lubec Mills, in answer to the complaints of Mr. Armstrong.

We are inclined to think that the want of success when Mr. Armstrong used that kind of plaster must be owing to something not known. We have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Fowler and do not believe that he would state what is not perfectly correct. We have used plaster from the Lubec and the Gardiner Mills, and never found any difference in the operation of either.

BEEF PIES.

MR. HOLMES:—According to the direction given in your paper, a few weeks since, for making Beef Pies, I made an attempt, and I can truly say that all the harm I wish to all the Editorial corps who have inserted that article, is, that they be compelled to live one week, on just such a pie as they have desired us to make. Neither could man, cat, dog, nor cow eat it with any kind of grace, and nothing short of a hungry hog would taste of it, and even then only at long intervals of severe squealing. I hope that you will never be guilty of telling an other such fib in your valuable paper.

Yours,

SALLY.

REALLY SALLY; if your pies were only half as tart as you seem to be, upon this matter, cranberries may as well die off, for blood beets and "hard cider" will answer all the purpose. We are at this moment oblivious as to the origin of the piece entitled "beef pie," but it seems to beat Sally's skill in cooking and her patience to boot, and she seems inclined to give us a good beating by way of revenge. Would'nt the pie be a good accompaniment for the sawdust puddings that our Editors are glad to get?—ED.

DR. JACKSONS SURVEY OF RHODE ISLAND.

We continue our extracts from Dr. Jackson's report of the survey of R. I. He enlarges upon the value of peat. We are satisfied that the use of peat will be of immense service to our farmers when they have once learned the mode of using it. The free acid which it contains must be first neutralized by combining it with

some alkaline matter, such as ashes or lime, or with some animal matter the ammonia of which will neutralize the acid and render it soluble so that it can be taken up by the plants.

We will first give an account of the use which the inhabitants of Block Island make of it as a fuel.

"There are no trees upon Block Island, and since wood fuel is too expensive for general use, it most fortunately happens that nature has amply provided the inhabitants with a great and almost inexhaustible supply of peat, or tug, as it is called. Thus every family owns a peat bog, which is their depository of fuel, from which they draw an ample allowance yearly.

Attached to every dwelling we find a "tug house," in which is stored the winters fuel, and each family burns from 25 to 35 cords of peat per annum.

The mode of preparing it is, in case it is a first cutting, to split out cakes of it about six inches square, which are laid upon the bank to dry in part, after which it is turned, and subsequently is piled up in open stacks, through which the air circulates and completes the process. In case an old bog is dug over, the peat is made by the hands into balls as large as a twelve pound cannon shot, and these are laid on the ground partially dried, and then stacked like piles of cannon balls. They become firm and burn very well, giving out a large and clear flame, and making a good coal. The people all have their fire places arranged with pent grates, or frames made of bar iron, large enough to fill a kitchen fire place. On this they lay the peat and it proves to be an excellent fuel, giving a good clear fire, suitable for all kinds of cooking, and for the warming of apartments.

I think that most persons would give up their prejudices against peat, if they would spend a few weeks among the people of this island.

I was informed by several old persons, that they well remembered when several tug bogs were entirely dug out, and that by throwing back the loose turf, the peat grew again in 40 years, so as to fill the bogs. I was assured such was the case with many of the bogs that I visited. Berzelius says that the same opinion prevails in Sweden, but that accurate observations have proved it to be an error.

Peat and swamp muck occur in almost every town in the State, and farms are so situated that they may be abundantly supplied with them.

I am confidently of opinion that when the value of these substances is fully known, they will be eagerly sought for, as the basis of compost manures.

They are extensively employed in Europe for this purpose, and are highly esteemed.

Lord Meadowbank, who first called the attention of British agriculturists to this valuable substance, states, "that after long and watchful experience he is satisfied with the powers and duration of this species of compost. In every diversity of soil, it has given returns in no wise inferior to the best barn-yard dung, applied in the same quantity, and that it is equal if not preferable in its effects for the first three years, and decidedly superior afterwards."

"The carcass of a dead horse, which is often suffered to pollute the air by its noxious effluvia, has been happily employed in decomposing 20 tons of peat earth, and transforming it into the most enriching manure." (See Young's letters of Agricola, letter 25, p. 238.)

In this country experience has also demonstrated the value of peat composts.

Elias Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, Ma., and Mr. Haggartson, of Watertown, who are excellent practical farmers, both declare that a composted manure made of three parts of peat and one of stable manure, is equal in value to its bulk of clear stable dung, and is more permanent in its effects. Mr. Phinney has also been remarkably successful in reclaiming peat bogs, and values such land for tillage more than his uplands. (See his letter appended to this report.)

I have seen the various methods of managing peat composts fully carried into effect, in every form described, and am satisfied that when its use is fully understood, and it shall be generally applied in Rhode Island, that a new and prosperous era will dawn upon the agriculture of the State.

St. J. Journal

In composting peat, the farmer should be attentive to the principles on which the art is founded, otherwise by deviating he may commit important errors.

It is essential that animal matters of some kind should be mixed with the peat, for the purpose of effecting its decomposition, and to produce the requisite gasses. Lime is employed to decompose the peat, neutralize acids, and to disengage ammoniacal gas from the animal substances.

The peat greedily absorbs every particle of ammonia, and becomes in part soluble in water. The soluble matter produced is principally the apocrenate of ammonia. Crenate of ammonia and crenate of lime are also dissolved.

Where an excess of animal matter and lime are employed, free carbonate of ammonia is formed. If the compost is mixed with earth and allowed to remain for a long time, nitre is produced, the operation taking place more rapidly in the summer months.

Potash, soda, soapers waste liquors, and ashes, may also be advantageously mixed with peat, and will serve to render it soluble and fertilizing.

Peat may likewise be used to absorb the liquid manures, which ought to be collected for that purpose, in every barn yard, the dry peat absorbing like a sponge. It afterwards undergoes fermentation in consequence of the animal liquids absorbed. It is stated by Mr. John Young, in his letters of Agricola, that the liquid manures are of the same value as the solid, and "that one ton of the solid dung will make four tons of compost, and four tons more may be made from the urine discharged by the cattle in the same given time."

(To be continued.)

Meeting of the Friends of Agriculture at the State House,

Wednesday evening, Feb. 24.

Pursuant to notice given, a meeting was held at the State House, on Wednesday evening last, by those friendly to Agricultural discussion.

Mr. Barrell of the Senate, called the meeting to order and nominated Mr. Chadbourne of the House for President. Mr. Chadbourne on taking the chair made some very pertinent remarks in regard to the honor conferred, and the pride and pleasure he felt in being called to preside at a meeting of this character.

Rev. Wm. A. Drew was chosen Secretary.

DR. NOURSE, of Hallowell, remarked that a gentleman was present who always had some good remarks to make upon agricultural subjects, and never failed to cause others to think upon the subject too. He alluded to Dr. Bates of Norridgewock.

DR. BATES on being invited by the President to offer such remarks as occurred to him said—He had ridden thirty miles in a cold day, in order to be present at a meeting to take into consideration subjects which he considered more important than any other. He would beg leave to offer a resolve, the purport of which was that the state ought to appropriate money to be distributed in premiums for the best experiments for testing the relative value of manures on the several soils. Large sums had been voted here for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of corn and wheat—did not know how many thousand dollars had been paid out in order to induce the citizens of Maine to raise their own bread—hoped a benefit had accrued to the state in consequence—notwithstanding this he asked who was able to tell him what was the actual relative value of the different kinds of manures applied to soils.

He doubted if any man had made any experiments with lime—ashes compost &c., &c., so as to be able to tell which is in reality the most valuable for particular crops. Cannot learn whether experiments had been made on the sea board or in the interior, as to which is the best manure in each situation.

He wished to call the attention of the Legislature to this subject and induce them to offer premiums for the best conducted experiments on the comparative value of manures.

When travelling if he meets a man with a load of plaster, he asks him if he used plaster much? O yes. Is it a valuable dressing?—yes very, have you ever compared it with barn yard manure?—not very accurately. On what soil do you put it? Clay loam and have received great benefit from it.

Presently he meets another man—asks him if he has used plaster?—Yes. Do you find it of much value. No not the least. On what soil did you use it? Clay loam. What kind of a season was it? very wet. Thus we find the difference in results and in the value set by farmers on the same kind of substance for manure.

We have in this State every species of soil, gravelly, sandy, clay loam, sandy loam, &c. now he thought it

necessary to try experiments on every variety, and in different situations. On the sea-board and in the interior; for what was good on the sea board might not be in the interior, and vice versa, and what might be an economical manure on the sea board might not be so fifty miles from a harbor. He therefore wished experiments to be made on all soils and in all situations and conditions—on the hills and in the valleys—on the slopes and the plains.

Suggested that somebody should measure off a strip of land four rods wide and forty long and divide into ten pieces. On the first put on lime to the amount of eight dollars worth per acre. On the second the same money's worth of plaster. On the third the same money's worth of ashes. On the fourth the same value of salt. On the fifth the same value of compost. On the sixth the same value of long manure, and so on through the whole ten. Then sow on each piece the same number of pounds of wheat and let all the pieces have the same cultivation and attention, and also weigh it in the straw when harvested and when thrashed. He would then begin to know what he was about, would begin to learn the relative value of each species of manure for the wheat crop. He should continue his observations and ascertain what would be the comparative service of each during the next year to his grass, and the next, and so on five or six years. Now until all this labor is done our operations are pretty much guided by guess work.—If 30 or 40 gentlemen would year after year try these experiments, we should then know something certain. He would not stop here, but would experiment in the same manner on other crops, such as corn, potatoes, &c. &c. He thought some of the Governments of Europe had learned something tangible upon this subject.

France expends large sums every year in agricultural subjects—the results were published. The community read their books—but what will do in Europe will not always do here—we must try them ourselves. He hoped to see the day when three or four hundred dollars would be paid annually from the Treasury of this State for the purposes which he has spoken of.

Say a premium of \$50 offered for such experiments on sandy soils—the same on clay loam, and so on. After we had spent, say \$1100 in three years, we should begin to learn something in reality respecting the culture of wheat.

It has been suggested that there was great difficulty in knowing the actual kind of soils by the mere description or name given by one another. He would therefore propose that some scientific man should analyze each soil. This would obviate the difficulty arising from the vagueness of description.

Dr. Nourse of Hallowell observed that he was not prepared to go into any length upon the subject, but the remarks of the gentleman had set him a thinking, there was much good sense in what he said. An individual might make these experiments and by reporting the result would do a vast deal of good. He would undoubtedly reap a good crop, which would reward him if he should confine his experiments to one piece of land but if he should cut his field up and go into detail as mentioned by the gentleman, it would be very expensive, and he would lose. He therefore should be indemnified from the public treasury. These experiments would result in the public good, and the whole community will reap the benefit of them. If a small tax should be laid to defray the expense, the benefit would be tenfold in a few years. He was aware that it was easier to theorize than to practice, and that it was difficult to get a description of a soil by which a similar might be recognized. If the soil should be called clay and nothing else, we should know what was meant. If it were called clay loam, we should hardly know what is meant, for the clay may predominate, or the loam may predominate, and yet be what is commonly called clay loam. Now it is essential to be exact, for what is good for one variety of soil may not be good for another. It would therefore not do to leave it to mere matter of opinion to say what the soil is because all do not use the same terms alike. We want to know when we hear of clay loam, what proportion is clay, and what not—what other admixtures there were, and whether the water would pass off easily or stand and saturate it. He thought the experiments suggested could not fail of being beneficial to the community, and if we could only settle on the principles of operation, there could be no insuperable objections to practising upon the plan proposed.

Mr. HOLMES, of Winthrop, observed that the plan of experiments proposed by the gentleman from Norridgewock was a novel but good one, but he thought it did not go quite far enough. He had stated that it would be necessary to have the soil analyzed in order

to ensure exactness in that. Now it seemed to him that the soil was not the only thing that would need analysis. It had been ascertained that the same species of manure from different sources did not contain the same amount of nutritive matter for crops. The green or long manure from his barn would not contain so much matter to nourish the crop, as the same amount from his friends barn. It had been ascertained by analysis that the manure from animals well kept was much richer than from those poorly kept. It had also been ascertained that the different kinds of food varied the qualities of the manure from the same animal. So of Gypsum or plaster of paris. That from some quarries would contain more of foreign matters and a less per cent of sulphate of lime. Ashes also vary in their qualities, and of course in their value as manure. Ashes from one leach tub would contain more alkaline matter than those from another leach tub; or if they had not been leached at all, the fact of their having been made from different kinds of wood would prove that some kinds contained more potash than other kinds. He thought the manure should be analyzed as well as the soils. And not only the manures, but the crops too. All wheat straw does not contain the same per cent of silicious matter and vegetable fibre—all wheat does not contain the same per cent of matter. Wheat contains phosphate of lime, and carbonate of lime, and farinaceous matter, or starch and gluten, but it varies in different samples. Hence, unless the quality of each manure was known, we could not judge rightly of the results. He thought, to carry the principle out it would require a small army of chemists, and he thought the small appropriation would be insufficient to defray the expense.

DR. BATES replied that there was such a thing as being more nice than wise. In regard to the exact knowledge received we should come to it at last, but at present we are very apt to jump at conclusions. He had hitherto been unable to find any one who could tell him the exact value returned for the outlay. A great part of the agricultural operations of the State are made, as Physicians say, by routine. We do as our fathers did, right or wrong. He did not know as the sum proposed was sufficient to meet the expense certainly if we went in to all the nicety proposed by Mr Holmes it would cost something more.

MR. BENSON, Secretary of State, saw members from both branches of the Legislature around him and wanted to hear from them. He was anxious to hear of something else in this hall besides party politics—something upon the great and vital interest of Agriculture. In regard to the plan proposed by the gentleman from Norridgewock he knew that the great objection will be the Treasury! the Treasury! the State is deeply in debt, and they would be loth to invest, even if the return should be tenfold. This is what he called a pennywise and a pound foolish system. Another objection would be, the old bugbear "O, your book-farming." "give us none of your book-farming." But he was glad however to know that the prejudice was going out of fashion. It was proposed to have a careful record kept of the experiments and their results, and who is to be benefited? The whole State. And if we don't know the number of ounces and understand every ingredient of the manure it would be better than nothing. It would set people to thinking, and people would begin to say that it was a good thing to keep a record of agricultural operations. Even if no bounty should be given, yet the operations would be published in the Agricultural papers, and the public would reap the benefit of it. It was true that this State had offered and paid large sums to induce farmers to raise wheat. It was found that the Treasury could not stand it, and although this heavy feather was thought to have broken the Camel's back yet he thought the Camel was sufficiently strong to bear so light a burden as this. He had no doubt that the members of the Legislature would be received more cordially by their constituents when they returned home if they were able to say to them, we have tried to do something for the farmer. He hoped the Legislators would give this project their hearty cooperation.

There was such a thing as pushing at the wheel and there was such a thing as putting what farmers called a trig to the wheels. If this wheel is to be trigged he would like to see it done here, for he couldn't speak here at any other time.

MR. THATCHER, of Brewer, was glad to have an opportunity to give his views. He had paid attention to practical agriculture, both from inclination and interest. Thought the resolve should be passed and also that a Board of agriculture should be established. Indeed we should never arrive at any like perfection, until a board was organized. He wished to show the legislature that the farmer was loudly for attention. The farming interest was

too much neglected. We are almost wholly dependent upon the soil. We derive our sustenance from it. We derive our wealth from it, and it seems important that we should pay particular attention to it. Let us endeavor to arrive at the best methods of applying manure to our soil, and to obtain the best seeds and thus draw out the greatest good that can be derived from it. He lived in the interior but, he saw others here who lived on the sea board, and he thought it would be desirable that such experiments should be tried in every section. He would have them tried in each county in the state. Suppose it would cost a few thousands of dollars, the benefit to the state will be ten fold. He thought it best to commit the resolve to a committee who should report to a future meeting.

Dr. Nourse, wished to make a few remarks upon suggestions made by the gentleman from Winthrop (Mr. Benson) in regard to the common operations of agriculture, not being guided by book knowledge. Thought that we should not reflect upon those who do not farm by book knowledge. He considered common sense worth all the science in the world. They wanted to know what the gentleman from Norridgewock, proposed viz. how you would get the greatest crops from the smallest expense. Now if these experiments were to be tried by some, the farmers would look on and they would soon find that these book farmers will never get rich by farming.

We should get knowledge from all sources—by observation—in the field, on the farm—in the barn, and all he wished for them to understand was, that they should use their knowledge according to the dictates of their practical good sense. Thought three hundred dollars would be too small a sum to appropriate. Three hundred dollars would do to defray the expenses of experiments on one crop. But if you go into other crops it should be more liberal—sufficient to carry out the plan.

Mr. Holmes wished to know if he understood the gentleman last up, right. Does he mean to say that common sense or the result of common sense observations were better than all the science in the world? He considered these results as science itself. Common sense observes and ascertains facts, and these truths or facts being collected and arranged make up science; for science could not be any thing else than a collection of facts properly arranged. In the name of common sense he asked what were the fruits of common sense observations but science itself. Not only this, but they constituted book farming. A common sense practical man by his observations ascertains the best way to perform a certain agricultural operation. He tells it to his neighbors, to A, to B, and to C, and it is still all common sense, but if he record it on paper and that record be published it is then no longer common sense, but book farming. Did he understand the gentleman to mean this?

Dr. Nourse.—The gentleman has made an attack upon the gentleman from Norridgewock and got worsted. He may now claim a triumph, perhaps.—But he would illustrate. If that gentleman should study medicine from Doomsday, and not see a patient, his knowledge would be all book-knowledge, and of very little service. He was careful to state when last up that we should obtain knowledge from every source and put it in practice according to the dictates of common sense.

Mr. Holmes would enquire if he would submit a patient to a physician who had no book-knowledge or had not studied into the science? He considered the result of common sense as very nearly synonymous with science.

Dr. Nourse.—The gentleman cannot mean to put such words in my mouth. He understands my meaning.

Mr. Benson hoped a committee might be raised to receive the resolution and report upon it. He also hoped that the meetings would be continued with unceasing interest. Thought that the committee should take a general supervision of the proceedings in future.

On motion Dr. Nourse, Dr. Bates and Hon. E. Barrell, } were chosen.

A general committee was then chosen to arrange the business for future meetings.

Subject for consideration at the next meeting is the following.

Resolved,—That the results which other States have derived from an agricultural survey, proves that such surveys are founded in good policy, and render it desirable that Maine should immediately commence one herself. Adjourned to meet Wednesday evening March 31.

We have endeavored to give as faithful a record of the proceedings of the first Agricultural meeting at the State House as we are able. It is possible that

we have not been perfectly correct in all things, as we were seated in a position not so favorable for hearing all that was said as we could have wished.

Original.

COMPLAINT ABOUT LUBEC PLASTER ANSWERED.

DOCTOR HOLMES:—A friend has been so good as to send us the number of the Maine Farmer which contains W. Armstrong's "complaint about plaster." It appears that some one has informed W. Armstrong "that at the Lubec Mills they grind the top of the ledge that has been decomposed—was softer and of course easier to grind. That is that the proprietors of the Lubec Mills are in the habit of grinding and sending to market an inferior kind of plaster.—As you inquire "how is this friend Fowler," I answer, it is unqualifiedly false. That some "One" through interested or malicious motives has told W. Armstrong a falsehood. We grind no plaster but good plaster and we are so situated that we can and do obtain the best; and as good as the best ground at the "Gardiner Mills," or at any other Mill in the United States.

Why plaster does well at one time and at another time does not produce the same effect is probably correctly answered or accounted for in an article "from the British Farmers Magazine, signed J. Main which I find in the same paper in which the complaint is made. There are various opinions about the quality of Plaster, which color or kind is the best. And this diversity of opinion is great enough to embrace every variety which is brought to market; so whether it be hard or soft, white, red, blue, gray or speckled it all finds purchasers, each gets the kind he prefers, and of course the very best kind. The white variety from Hill-borough, New Brunswick, specimens of which may be seen in the State Cabinet at Augusta, is undoubtedly the best plaster in British North America if not in the World. *It being perfectly pure gypsum.*

There is not much of it brought to Market, and what is brought is used entirely for stucco. We are taking measures to supply our mills wholly from this quarry both for stucco and for agricultural uses. As a general thing the harder varieties of plaster are preferred in New England, while the soft kind has a decided preference in the Southern markets. The Northern farmers want it ground very fine while the coarser it is ground suits the Southern farmer. This is in consequence of the different modes of selling the ground article being at the South by weight and at the North by measure.

The hard compact varieties will grind much finer, and make more bushels to the ton, hence when it is sold by measure it is ground fine and this kind has the decided preference, while where it is sold by weight that kind is preferred which will grind fastest and with the least labor. As we are very careful to reject all which is impure or mixed with other substances, (this we consider of much importance;) so we endeavor also to suit our customers in the different sections of the country by conforming to their notions as to what kind or color of plaster they prefer and whether they wish it ground fine or coarse.

Very Respectfully, Yours,

SAMUEL FOWLER.

Lubec Mills, Feb. 9, 1841.

SOME THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

We may assert, without fear of contradiction, that society owes more to the science of Agriculture and its results than to any other ingredient of our social compact. Hunting nations are ever migrating and unstable, and consequently without civilization and moral improvement.—The Greek Mythology proves the great respect paid to this branch of advancement by its adoration of the goddess Ceres; and since those days we find no nation progressing in civilization where this science has been neglected. When wars and contentions withdraw a whole nation from the plough, morals at once recede; education is neglected; and a whole people sink in their moral worth. History is replete with proofs of this assertion; and the science of political economy has also substantiated the importance and the utility of this noble art.

To the narrow mind, Agriculture is simply the tilling of the ground, the producing of certain staples, necessary to the maintenance of society, while its effect upon a country and its institutions are entirely lost. In this enlightened age, the mind should become acquainted with these great results, and the truth of the old proverb be made manifest, that "he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, deserves to be reckoned among the benefactors of mankind." And this is justly true, because such an one has added so much means to the sup-

port of life, and promoted thereby the active power and increasing prosperity of the whole community. Utility must be the test of all human attainment. Yet the question of utility is one of such vast extent that it cannot easily be answered; and perhaps the best mode of reaching it would be to examine very briefly into the effects of Agriculture.

Suppose a vast country like the Western States, engaged in agriculture. They must be clothed, fed and sheltered. These demands create manufactories of clothing for the agriculturists, who supply the shelter to both of the former classes,—such as carpenters, masons, etc.—are fed and clothed in turn by them. But by industry more may be produced than is required for home consumption, and this surplus is exported to other countries, and exchanged for other foreign productions or inventions, which administer to comfort and ease. Thus from Agriculture towns will spring up where manufactories of all kinds, importers and a thousand mechanics will be found who supply the agriculturist with what he wants while they administer to the demands of the community about them. From such a course of examination we find that society is based upon Agriculture: that our cities spring up from it, and the increasing wants of cities supply millions of persons with sustenance, who would otherwise starve, or crowd other employments to such an excess that they would be overstocked, and consequently decline in value and product.

But would any one who had not examined the subject philosophically, believe that the Fine Arts are closely connected with Agriculture? Yet from the above course of reasoning, and tracing matters from cause to effect, we find opulence attending those who have been thus engaged in some of the thousand pursuits which must be regarded as the offspring of agriculture. When opulence places its possessor above the necessity of labor, the mind is called to act in a different sphere, and wants change and increase in the same ratio as the intellect becomes expanded. Taste is cultivated, and the fine arts spring into existence, become nurtured, and advance with civilization; and while they tend to refine the feelings, and act as an incentive to the high exalted and noble impulses of our natures, they at the same time contribute to supply another numerous class with labor and sustenance. In this respect, the Fine Arts are useful in two ways: they create a demand for labour, and cultivate a love for the perfect and harmonious among the educated, which is again reflected back upon the community at large, and shows itself in the general diffusion of knowledge, and the improvements of the social condition.

All that can be done by the general mind is to prevent men from running into that which is useless, and consequently a waste of intellect as well as labour. And this tendency must be effected by the press, as well as by general education. To produce this result, all employment must be proven to be useful, and consequently noble, which can aid in ameliorating the condition of mankind. But especially should Agriculture be made so in the minds of all men, since on that depends so much.

Another view of Agriculture is a national one. If society, in the hour of prosperity, has run into extravagance, and expended more than its resources at the moment warranted, how can it ever reach again a state of solid happiness?—What has it to depend upon but its own resources? And what are its resources? The soil, is the answer; and the labour a nation can devote, to make that soil produce. In our country we are, at this moment, in such a situation. We are in debt—we owe more than we can pay—and Agriculture, in all its ramifications, must eventually supply us the means for liquidating our debts. A famous political economist once said, "I would not give a farthing for the credit of a nation that cannot raise its own bread-stuffs." Labour and skill alone will not answer to attain this end. The soil is the main source on which we must ultimately depend; and no one can regard Agriculture, under these considerations, other than the most ennobling art, and the most exalting science.

If the community could be impressed with these views, those who are now without a subsistence in the cities might seek a livelihood, and as honest one too, by guiding the plough, and watching increasing herds. They would experience the effect of the farmer's life; they would become independent, both in mind and circumstances, and save their children from a wretched existence of deplorable dependence, and perhaps from crime. If thousands, now without employment, would flock to this honest occupation, they would not only class themselves among our best citizens, but would relieve our community from a burden, and our growing generation from examples of vice and crime.

Saturday Courier.



AGRICULTURAL.

COMPARATIVE PROFITS OF SMALL AND LARGE FARMS.

We have received from D. W. GRANT, Esq., of Bloomfield, (Conn.) an estimate of the comparative expense, crops and profits of two farms, one of 20 and the other of 100 acres; the most material points of which will be found below. In the note which accompanied the estimate, Mr. G. remarks.

"I commenced farming 12 years ago, with 500 acres of improved land, on the old system of farming. As I have been unable to personally labor, I have been under the necessity of hiring all my labor done, and I found by cultivating middling lands, and sending men to a considerable distance to work, that the expenses absorbed the income. I began to change my mode of practice some years since, and sold one half of my acres, and by improving the remaining half I have now the pleasure of seeing them produce more than the whole formerly did; and I have no doubt but that I could sell the one half I now have, and in time, with labor judiciously applied, make the remaining half produce as much as the whole does, and with greatly increased profits. If you wish, Messrs. Editors, to stop our young men from going from the old States to the West, advocate the system of small farms. On this depends on my opinion, the future wealth of the old States. There is no necessity for emigration from the east to the west for one hundred years, and I have no doubt by diminishing the size of our farms, and giving them a more thorough and better cultivation, our wealth and population can be doubled in twenty years. Our Agricultural Society of Hartford County, have offered a premium for the best farm containing not less than twenty acres. If you will examine the statements I send you, I think you will agree with me they are about right."

Mr. Grant, in his estimate supposes the capital invested in the two farms to be the same, viz. 100 acres at \$40 per acre, and 20 acres at \$200 per acre, in both cases \$4,000. His estimate of crops and their value on the 100 acres, is as follows;

Twenty acres in mowing, (1 ton to the acre, average produce of the land in Bloomfield,) worth to feed stock \$7 per ton, 20 tons,	\$140 00
Ten acres corn, 30 bushels to the acre, at 50 cts.	150 00
Ten loads of corn stalks at \$3 per load, 30 loads,	30 00
Three acres potatoes, 150 bu. per acre, at 19 cts.,	72 00
Seven acres of rye, 12 bu. per acre at 75 cts.,	63 00
Ten acres of oats 20 bu. to the acre, at 30 cts.,	60 00
The mowing and cultivated crops take up 50 acres of the farm, leaving 50 acres for pasturing, which will keep, and keep well, 1 yoke of cattle, 7 cows and a horse, 10 head at \$6 each,	60 00

Produce worth to feed to stock, \$575 00

Mr. Grant's estimate of the expense of cultivating each of those crops is drawn up with great minuteness, and a careful examination has convinced us with a close approximation to the truth; but our limits oblige us to omit the items, and we only give the aggregate of the expenses, which, on the whole 1000 acres, amounts to

Leaving a nett profit on the large farm of	\$120 20
Statement of the produce and expenses of 20 acres of rich land:	
Four acres of mowing, 5 tons to the acre, at 2 cuttings; 20 tons of hay, worth to feed to stock \$7 per ton.	\$140 00
Two acres of wheat, 30 bu. to the acre, \$1 per bu.	60 00
One acre of corn, 90 bushels, at 60 cts. per bu,	45 00
Four loads of corn stalks, \$3 per load,	12 00
One acre of sugar beets, 800 bushels at 1 shilling per bushel,	134 00
One acre of potatoes, 400 bu. at 1 shilling per bu.	67 00
Half an acre of ruta bags, 450 bushels, at 12 1-2 cents per bushel,	56 00

Half an acre of carrots, 440 bushels, at 1 shilling per bushel, 73 67
The mowing and cultivated crops take up 10 acres, leaving 10 acres for pasturing, which will keep, and keep well, 7 cows, a yoke of cattle, and a horse, 10 head, at \$6 each, 60 00

Produce, worth to feed the stock, \$647 67

As before, Mr. Grant's estimate of the expenses is made for each crop, but we omit them, with the exception of the corn, which we give as a specimen, and to show that he has not omitted or underrated any important point.

Cost of cultivating an acre of corn:
Carting and spreading 30 buck loads of manure, \$6 00
Plowing turf once, 2 00
Harrowing thoroughly, 1 00
Planting, 2 50
Hoeing three times, 10 00
Gathering, husking and shelling, 8 00

Labor in cultivating one acre of corn, \$29 50
The aggregate of the expenses on the 20 acre farm, including labor, seed, repair of fences, &c., is \$206 14

Nett profit on small farm, \$441 53

To our western friends it may seem somewhat strange to see the product of 20 acres of grass put at 20 tons of hay, and that as well as the other crops on the 100 acres may appear to them underrated. To us, however, who remember the average crops of common farms in the New-England States, Mr. Grant will seem very near the mark, and his estimate of crops under the old system, a liberal one; and we have seen no estimate which places the results of good and bad farming, of applying capital to land, instead of drawing it away from it, in a more forcible, and as a whole, indisputable manner than Mr. Grant's. Those of our readers who have the Genesee Farmer, or the last volume of the Cultivator, will see that we have always been the strenuous advocates of small farms, not so much for the reason that it would keep our young men from going west, but because we believe it would add most essentially to the profits of agriculture. The most profitable part of every man's farm is his garden, and Mr. Grant's 20 acres is but a garden on a large scale.—*Albany Cultivator.*

CAPITAL IN AGRICULTURE.

One of the most striking facts connected with Agriculture in this country, and more particularly in the west, is the reluctance with which farmers invest capital in its improvement. Indeed it may be truly said, that people when they undertake a farm, seem to suppose that little more is necessary than so many acres (the more the better they think) with a few of the common implements of husbandry and the working animals; almost entirely forgetting that in this business, as well as in all others, a sufficient investment of money, supplied with accurate judgment, will in all human probability, return a handsome interest. In proportion to the outlay.—It may also be owing to the slowness of the progress towards perfection of the science of the agricultural profession, that men having an inclination for rural business, are afraid to embark their resources in operations, which in the ordinary way, yield such splendid returns—yet there appears to be at least, nothing more certain than that those improvements already made within a short period in husbandry, if followed up with skill and assiduity, offer one of the surest sources not only of independence but of wealth. In proof of which, a number of instances can be adduced, of men now living in affluence, acquired solely by farming, as well as of those who have left large property to their successors.

The prejudices of farmers against innovation upon their usual routine are as old as the practice of the science itself, but the improved intelligence and education for which the present times are particularly distinguished, are fast wearing away that dullness or indolence which even now leads the great mass of farmers to adhere with the obstinacy of satisfied ignorance to customs detrimental to their own interest as well as that of the community.

As we have stated, most farmers, and those about to undertake farming, are anxious for large tracts of land, and thus numbers occupy a larger quantity of ground than they have the means of managing to advantage (we are now speaking of large grazing farms); hence follows deficiency of stock, imperfect cultivation, and poor crops.

Custom, which so often decides against reason, together with the want of capital in most instances in the occupation of land in a new country like the west,

have hitherto induced the supposition that the more land a man possesses the greater must be his profits. Every person must see the fallacy of such a principle, as without sufficient capital no land can be cultivated with profit and success. It is a rule laid down by a distinguished agricultural writer, "that there is nothing to which capital can be employed with greater certainty of a fair return for its liberal expenditure, when correctly employed" (according to the circumstances of a country, we should add,) "than land; but on the other hand, there is nothing more ruinous when the capital is insufficient, or injudiciously laid out. In fact assuming always that the expenditure be directed with judgment—it will be found that the profit upon the outlay increases in more than a proportionate degree to its amount: thus supposing five dollars to be the lowest and ten the highest sum that can be employed in the common culture of the same acre of land, it is more than probable that if five dollars return at the rate of 10 per. cent. that ten will yield 20, or any intermediate sum, at the same progressive ratio."

In a country where labor is so high, and so difficult to keep when acquired, it must be manifest to all, we should think, that there is not a more important consideration in the outlay of capital on a farm, than simple, economical and labor-saving machinery. Money laid out judiciously in this way—as for instance, in a good barn with a small burr mill, a mill to chop the corn and cob together, a cutting-box, thrashing machine &c. &c. will soon make a good return to the farmer with interest.

However, we do not presume to point out to the tillers of the soil or to individuals about to embark in farming business, the particular items, or mode of employing capital; circumstances and situation connected with a farm will vary so materially, that it would be presumptuous in us to attempt to do so; all that we would earnestly impress upon agriculturists is, that if they can spare a sufficiency of capital on those improvements which time and experience have proved to be such, not to fail to do so, if those improvements can be commenced and carried through with proper judgment, skill and attention; and our word for it—if such be the ground work and such the proceeding, profit and success will invariably follow in their train.—*Western Farmer and Gardener.*

SOMERSET CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on oxen and steers ask leave to Report:—

There were entered for Premium fifteen pairs of oxen, the most of which were of very good quality, and much difference of opinion might easily arise, as to the ones most meritorious; and it can hardly be expected that the opinion of your committee will coincide with that of the whole of the assembly, but after taking into consideration the age, size, built, and the manner in which they worked on the draft, which is no little recommendation to working oxen—we award the Premiums as follows:

1st Premium to Henry Lawrence of Fairfield,	\$3.50
2d do to Melzar Cushing, Bloomfield,	3.00
3d do to Abel Hoxie, Fairfield,	2.00
4th do to Albert Wyman, Bloomfield,	1.50
5th do to Samuel Hoxie, Fairfield,	1.00

TEAMS.

There were entered but two teams of oxen embracing ten pairs or upwards from any one town; both of which were well worthy of the towns which presented them, many pairs in each team being probably as good as can be obtained in the State—we award to the team from Fairfield the 1st Premium of \$10.00
2d do to team from Bloomfield, 7.50

THREE YEAR OLD STEERS.

There were entered for Premium four pairs of 3 year old Steers, all of which were of a very good quality—we award

1st Premium to Henry Lawrence of Fairfield,	\$2.00
2d do to Allen Jones " "	1.50
2d do Isaac Steward, Bloomfield,	1.00

TWO YEAR OLD STEERS.

There were entered for Premium six pairs of 2 year old Steers—we award

1st Premium to H. Lawrence, Fairfield,	\$2.00
2d do to Salmon White, Bloomfield,	\$1.50
3d do to Jas. M. Hilton, Starks,	1.00

The pair presented by William Parker were also very good steers, and some doubt was in the mind of the committee whether they were not entitled to one of the awards.

ONE YEAR OLD STEERS.

There were entered for Premium ten pairs of one year old Steers, many of which were very nice—we award 1st Premium to Galen Soule of Fairfield, 2.00

2d do to George W. King of Bloomfield, 1,00
STEER CALVES.

We did not examine the steer calves, they having been taken away before we could attend to it, therefore no Premium is awarded to them.

On the whole the oxen and steers department looked exceedingly well, showing quite an improvement from the last year. The premiums on teams drawing out a much larger number of oxen, many of which not being entitled to a regular premium by means of having taken a first premium before, or not raised in the county, would not otherwise have been presented, thereby increasing the quality as well as numbers, and adding very much to the value of the exhibition.

We would here remark that the duties of this Committee are entirely too arduous, the oxen alone making more business probably than that assigned to any other committee, and the steers would be sufficient to employ one committee to advantage. We therefore suggest the above division in raising future committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ABNER CODURN.
JOHN OTIS.
ABEL HOMSTEAD.

The Committee on bulls, cows and heifers, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report the following premiums, viz:—

For the best bull to George W. King, first premium,
1 vol. Maine Farmer and \$3.00
2d best to Jas. M. Hilton, 2d. do 1 vol. Me. F. & 2,00
do do best yearling bull to John G. Neil,
1st prem. 2,00
do do 2d best to James Steward 2d, 2d do, 1,00
do do best bull calf to Sam'l Bicknell, 1,00
do do best 2 year old milch heifer, 1st prem. to
Ed. Pearson, 1 vol. Me. Farmer, 1,00
do 2d best do, do 2d premium to Jas. H. King, 1,00
do do best yearling heifer 1st prem. to Jas. M.
Hilton, 1,50
do 2d best do do 2d do to J. McClellen, 75
do do best heifer calf 1st prem. to Salmon White 1,00
do do best do 2d prem. to Stephen Burgess 50
do do best milch cow, 1st prem. Tim. Snow, 1 vol.
Maine Farmer and \$1,50
do 3d best do 2d prem. J. McClellen. 1 vol.
Maine Farmer and 1,00
do 3d do 3d prem. to Thos. Spaulding. 1,50
EDWARD PEARSON
DANIEL SNOW, Jr.
JAMES M. HILTON.

Bloomfield, Oct 14, 1840.

The committee on horses having attended to the duty assigned them, would ask leave to make the following report:

The entire horse called the Young Messenger, owned by Col. E. P. Barstow of Norridgewock, is entitled to the first premium. The committee award the second premium to a horse which stood the last season in Fairfield, called the Prince Morgan, owned by James Lovejoy. A horse entered by Capt Lewis Allen of Norridgewock, which had not been kept in the country long enough to entitle him to a premium was considered by the committee, as a good horse.

Seven breeding mares were offered for the consideration of the committee, most of which were very good. The committee award the only premium offered by the society to Joseph Cushing. Four spans of horses were offered and examined. The committee award the first premium to Dudley Haywood of Skowhegan the second to Mr Henry Lawrence of Fairfield. There were two three year old colts offered. The committee award the premium to James M. Hilton of Starks—the committee award the premium to Mr Henry Lawrence of Fairfield, on a two year old colt, being the only one offered for the examination of the committee.

D. FARNSWORTH.
EDWARD JONES.
BROOKS DASCOMB.

The committee selected by the Somerset Central Agricultural Society, for awarding premiums on Butter and Cheese, feel much gratified by being enabled to say, that the specimens were most of them superior to those heretofore presented; that the butter in particular was of a superior quality, and that they found it difficult to say which should have the first, second and third premiums, where all was good; but without being influenced by prejudice, perhaps by their peculiar taste, they have awarded the first premium on cheese to No. 5, belonging as they since learn, to Abraham F. Tilton of Norridgewock.—2d premium to No. 2, belonging to James M. Hilton of Starks, and the third premium to No. 39, belonging to Isaac Weston, Bloomfield. The first premium on butter, No. 51, belonging to Constantine White Skowhegan, and the

third to No. 6, belonging to Abraham F. Tilton, of Norridgewock.

D. C. WESTON.
ABEL HOXIE
JOHN KIMBALL.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements can make but a lean report.

The only articles presented and entered for premiums, were two cast-iron ploughs, and one patent bee-hive. The original patentee of the bee-hive is not a member of this society—nor an inhabitant of the County. The present owner, Mr John H. Bigelow, of Bloomfield, could not shew that he has made any improvement in the model, or workmanship of the article. The Committee think well of the article itself, and would be pleased to see it in more general use. But the object and intention of this society, being to encourage improvement in the articles presented, as well as a spirit of enterprise and rivalry, in the members seeking its patronage, and the Committee not being able to discover either of these in Mr Bigelow's Patent Bee-hive, do not deem themselves authorized to award him a premium.

So far as the committee are informed, Mr Lemuel Fletcher of Bloomfield, is the only manufacturer of cast-iron Ploughs, within the limits of this society. The samples presented by him, were one Breaking up plough, and one seed plough. With the model of each the committee are rather favorably impressed. They both resemble those ploughs, which some of the committee, by long experience, have found to work remarkably well. And it is very desirable that they should have a fair trial and be thoroughly tested by our farmers in the neighborhood.

If this important article can be manufactured in our vicinity, and thereby in a great measure, save the expense and trouble of importation from Massachusetts and elsewhere, the patronage of the society should not be withheld from an object of so much importance. The committee discover nothing in the workmanship of these ploughs which recommends them above others of similar structure, in common use; and perhaps the like observation may be made with regard to model, but they are very desirous to encourage domestic manufactures of this character. They hope Mr Fletcher may be successful, and that the worth of his ploughs may be thoroughly tested by our farmers in this vicinity.

Impressed with these views of the subject, although Mr Fletcher has no competitor, the committee can do no less than award to him both the premiums authorized by the society. Respectfully submitted.

CALVIN SELDEN, per order.
Somerset Journal.

AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.

One of the most conclusive proofs of the greater attention paid to farming in the United States, and the greater estimation in which husbandry is held, is to be found in the increase of Journals devoted to the use of the Husbandman, the tiller of the soil, or the breeder of animals. Only a few short years since the establishment of a single Agricultural Journal was deemed a hazardous experiment; now nearly thirty are in existence, and those of the most limited circulation probably have one greater than the pioneer publications received for years; then, few men could be found in the country who would condescend to pen an article on agriculture; now the most able, talented and influential are among the contributors to agricultural papers. Of these our own journal, The Cultivator, numbers some three hundred in the last volume; then men of standing were ashamed of being farmers, and the one who ventured in mixed society to speak of agriculture was set down as an ignoramus or a bore; now it is a theme fit to be introduced into palaces, and to understand the science or to be practically acquainted with its processes, is a sure passport to consideration; then to promulgate the idea that farmers could be benefited by reading on the topic, or that agriculture could be taught in books, was considered a mark of mental aberration, and a disgrace that few were willing to encounter; then book farming was a term of reproach; now the book farmer is looked up to with respect, and prejudice itself, through the compelling power of self-interest, is constrained to acknowledge that a good thing may come out of Galilee; then to read an agricultural newspaper was the acme of absurdity; now not to read one marks the man of ignorance and prejudice, the man behind the spirit of the age.

Whatever may be a man's business or his occupation he will feel an interest in that, and if he is a man of sense, will endeavor to make himself master of the pursuit. The merchant reads on the subject of trade; the friend of education on the subjects connected with the interests of learning; the mechanic or manufacturer on their respective avocations; the divine on

questions connected with theology; and the farmer will naturally feel an interest in matters connected with agriculture. All these classes, and many others have journals devoted to their own pursuits, and that the farmer should so long have formed an exception, is, now when the benefits arising from such papers have been so fully developed, a matter of astonishment. It may in truth be said that a well conducted agricultural paper is at this time as necessary to a successful prosecution of farming, as the political journal is to the statesman, or the publications devoted to the astronomer.—Cultivator.

CULTURE OF THE SUGAR BEET.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—I have tried during the four years past, various modes of cultivating the Sugar beet. On our soils, which we call red land, but which I suppose you would call alluvial, the following plan I find the best. I work my ground until it is well pulverized, with a good supply of manure if it is poor. I then draw furrows about two feet apart, into which I put a reasonable quantity of manure. I then run my plow around both sides of the furrow, which will cover the manure and raise it on a ridge. I plant the seed from ten to twelve inches apart on the ridge. In this way I have been, tolerably successful. Last year I had an extraordinary crop, but I did not take time to ascertain the number of bushels or tons to the acre. This year I had two acres, and got twenty-six tons, though I do not call it more than half a crop, it having been a very dry season.

PETER DIEHL.

New Oxford Pa. Dec 21, 1840.

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.—PAIL AND FIRKIN ESTABLISHMENT AT MUNROE.—We have been much gratified with a visit to the establishment of Messrs Clark and Co. of Munroe. They have admirable facilities for extensive business. A stream of water which yields a full supply for the small machinery at all times, with three falls, one of about 27 feet and two of about 14 feet each. There is a saw mill, Fulling mill, Carding machine and a Stave machine beside the pail machinery. The stave machine is for cutting hard wood staves and is fitted to cut them either barrel or hogs head length. They are cut in the form they are to have in the cask, and jointed so as to be ready for setting up.

The pail making seem destined to be the leading business of the establishment and we will attempt a description of it. We noticed about 17 or 18 distinct processes.

1 Bolting the stuff the right length for staves which is done with a circular saw. 2 Sawing the staves from the bolts with a cylindrical saw—This is a cylinder a little smaller than the common size of a pail, leaving the curve of the stave nearly right. These staves are seasoned in a dry house before the next process. 3 Jointing the staves and giving them the proper taper and bevel. 4 Grooving or matching the staves preparatory to setting them up. 5 Setting them up which is done on a block the size and form of the inside of a pail. They are confined to the place as fast as fitted by a cord or belt which passes round the centre. When finished one hoop is driven on to the centre. 6 The next process is the cutting off of the ends and coozing which is all done at once by small circular saws so adjusted that the operator has only to turn the pail once round by hand. 7 The pail is then turned and smoothed upon the outside—this is done by making it fast and confining the staves by small spans at each end, so that the hoop is removed and the turning is effected with great rapidity—then smoothed with sand paper. The upper iron hoop is then driven on and it passes to the next process. 8 Turning and smoothing the inside, this is done by driving it inside of a revolving hollow cylinder, the turning is done by a chisel which is gauged. It is then smoothed with sand paper. 9 Fitting the bottom to receive the head. 10 Planing the head to a right thickness, it having been previously sawed and seasoned. The planes are driven by water power. 11 Turning the head—cutting it to the right diameter. 12 Chamfering the head or cutting its edge to the right thickness. 13 Putting in the heads. 14 Finishing the hoop and putting in ears for the bail. 15 Painting and varnishing. 16 Turning the wooded handle for the bail, 17 Fitting and putting in the bails.

This description applies to the finished pails. The buckets and firkins are made in the same methods except the painting varnishing &c. The hoops of these are of wood sawed from straight grained timber with circular saws.

To run all the machinery in the several mills would employ some twenty persons. At present or during the winter only about twelve are employed. Of these about seven are employed who can turn off about one

*The names of the other proprietor we are not able to recall.

hundred pails in a day. They have erected a building 18 feet long with three stories. The upper story is the only part of this finished and occupied at the time of our visit. When this building is completed, it will afford a fine opportunity for extensive operations, and the enterprising proprietors are entitled to much credit for their praise worthy efforts. The temperate habits and moral tone of the little community afford an interesting guarantee for the future prosperity of the place. The establishment is new but the plans appear to be well laid, and a good commencement is made. The articles of their manufacture are entitled to full confidence—they are well made and neatly finished. We love to see such establishments as give profitable employment to our citizens and produce articles of general use and real value.

SUMMARY.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Thursday Feb. 18. Papers from the House passed in concurrence. Resolve in favor of Moses R. Ludwig, was called up, debated, amended, and passed.

Passed to be enacted—an act to change the town of Milton—to change the name of the town of Stoneham—to dissolve Stillwater Village Corporation—authorizing Putnam Rolfe to erect a dam—resolve making an appropriation for paying the expenses already incurred in the erection of a Magazine, Shed and Fences at the Bangor Arsenal; and for completing the same.

In the House, 600 copies of the Rules and Orders, were ordered to be printed.

Bill to provide in part, for the expenditures of government was taken up. Mr. Delesdernier moved to strike out \$5000 for an appropriation to State Prison and insert \$3000; which prevailed. Mr. D. then moved to strike out \$500 and insert \$300 for repairs of public buildings and supply of furniture. This amendment was adopted, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

Friday, Feb. 18.

In the Senate, bill to incorporate the Laconia Co. came back from the House amended, and the Senate passed the bill to be engrossed as amended in concurrence.

Passed to be engrossed—an Act to provide in part for the expenses of Government—to incorporate the Androscoggin Manufacturing Co.—to repeal an Act incorporating the Kennebec Dam Co.—an Act for the promulgation of the Laws of this State.

In the House, the Clerk being absent, Solomon H. Campbell, was elected Clerk pro tem, and qualified, and a message was sent to the Senate informing that body of the election.

The vote passing to be engrossed the Resolve making the Portland Advertiser the State paper, was reconsidered, the Resolve amended so as to go into effect on its passage, and ordered to be engrossed as amended. Bill authorizing Bank commissioners to apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction in certain cases, was reported by Mr. Chadbourne from the committee on the Judiciary, laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. Paine 400 copies ordered to be printed.

The resignation of Nathaniel Green, as Representative from Topsam, he having been appointed Sheriff of Lincoln County was received; and the committee on the pay roll instructed to make up his pay as a member of the House to and including to-morrow.

On Saturday and Monday, some events occurred in the House, of which it may be difficult to make an impartial record. It will be recollected, that two or three weeks since, some resolutions were introduced on the subject of the currency, instructing Mr. Williams as to the sentiments of his constituents, &c., which were adopted at three o'clock in the morning, after a session of seventeen hours.

On Saturday last, an order was introduced by Mr. Bradley of Charleston, directing that a protest against those proceedings should be entered on the Journal. To explain what followed, it may be proper to state, that the members who reside within a few miles of Augusta, are much in the habit of going home on Saturday and returning on Monday, in consequence of which, many seats are vacant on those days; and as a large portion of the Representatives in Kennebec Co. are whigs, it was found when they came to act on the order, that the minority had become the majority; and when a motion was made to lay the order on the table, it was negatived, 64 to 82.

After considerable discussion, the whig members thinned off, leaving their opponents without a quorum to do business.

An order was introduced, directing the immediate attendance of absent members, and if necessary, arrest the members, bring them in and detain them till the House should have time to organize, and give leave of absence. At three o'clock, the messenger reported that eleven members had promised to come, and that one had refused, on the ground that he had a right to be absent two days without leave.

An order was then introduced, affixing penalties of \$23 each on the absentees, which passed, 51 to 7. At one o'clock, 87 members were present. An order

was then introduced, directing the clerk with the test of the Speaker, to issue a precept to the Sheriff of Kennebec directing him to arrest the members who had promised to come but had not, and bring them in to the Hall. Its constitutionality was denied by Mr. Foote and others, but passed 53 to 7. At a quarter past five, the messenger reported several other members who had promised to come, 90 members were present, not a quorum. At this stage of the proceedings, a member was permitted by the door keeper to pass into the lobby to get an apple, for which offence, Mr. Delesdernier inflicted on him a severe blow. This caused no little excitement in the House, and led to some discussion. At six o'clock Mr. McDonald of Limerick, presented an order, which embodied the protest as a preamble, which directed the messenger to request the attendance of absent members, and provided a penalty in case of refusal. As this would effect the object for which the present majority contended, viz. to get the protest on the Journal, the order passed and the House adjourned.

On Monday morning, as soon as the journal of Saturday's proceedings had been read, an order was introduced by Mr. Otin of Hallowell, directing that part of the journal of Saturday, which related to the above proceedings, should be stricken out. After considerable discussion, the motion was varied so as to refer the subject to a committee. The question then returned on the passage of the first order, introduced by Mr. Bradley, and it was refused a passage, the absent whigs having returned to their posts.

An order was introduced by Mr. Morse of Bath, stating the outrage that had been committed on Saturday, by Mr. Delesdernier, on the door keeper, and directing the appointment of a committee, to report what punishment should be inflicted on Mr. D., and suspending him from the right of speaking in the house, while the subject was under consideration. This subject was under discussion, when we made up our paper.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.—The Senate was in session but a few moments to day, and no business whatever was transacted.

In the House, Tuesday, Feb. 23.—The amendment proposed by Mr. Andrews, to the order relative to Mr. Delesdernier, which was under discussion when the House adj., came up in order.

After a long discussion the previous question was called for by Mr. Foote, and the call was opposed by Mr. Andrews & others. Before a decision was had the House adjourned.

In Senate, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—On motion of Mr. Bolster, Ordered, that the committee on Literature and Literary Institutions, be directed to enquire into the expediency of so altering the distribution of the Bank tax among the several primary schools in this State, that the several incorporated places and townships may draw a per cent, as to per capita of scholars from four to twenty-one years of age, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Pike, the Senate reconsidered their vote of the 18th instant, whereby they recommitted with instructions to report an order of notice to the next Legislature, the petition of Joseph Lunt et al. for an alteration of the law respecting stray dogs in the Androscoggin river, and nonconcurred the House and recommitted with instructions to report a bill.

Passed to be engrossed—An act set off certain lands from Pittsfield and annex the same to Canaan—An act in addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Female Orphan Asylum in Portland, approved Feb. 1829.

In the House.—The question before the House was the previous question, on the order introduced by Mr. Morse, with regard to the assault of Wm. Delesdernier on the Assistant Messenger of the House.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA!

Twenty-seven Days Later.—The British Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, arrived at the Wharf, this morning, about half past 7 o'clock. She arrived below about ten o'clock last night, but did not come up on account of the thick weather. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th, and has been out sixteen days and a half. She has had rough weather during a great part of her passage.

The last previous news from China appears to be confirmed; at least, we find nothing in the English papers to contradict it. Every thing appeared quiet in that quarter.

In France, matters were very quiet, and the idea of fortifying Paris appeared to be given up.

The Queen and "the baby" were both in good health.

The Liverpool Standard states that the President steamship was preparing with all speed to resume her trips to New-York. Every exertion had been made to increase her speed, and bring her out as a crack boat.

ERICSSON'S PROPELLERS.—We requested any of our Southern friends who could explain the principles of this new improvement in the application of steam to the propulsion of vessels, to give us the desired information; and we have now the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a

handsomely printed pamphlet of 50 pages, from our well known correspondent, "Jo Haynes," of New York, furnishing all the explanation we could desire. It is entitled, "Observations on the best means of propelling Ships," by Alexander S. Byrne, Member of the National Institute, Washington; and contains in detail a full exposition of Ericsson's great improvement. We will give the substance of the plan in few words.

The "Ericsson Propeller" is so constructed, that it can be applied to all vessels now built, without any alteration in their structure. It will give any required speed to the engine without the aid of cog-wheels, &c. Another important feature is, that the propeller being placed in the centre of motion, the heeling of the ship, under a heavy press of canvas, does not affect its efficiency; thus the power of wind and steam may be combined with great advantage, and thereby produce greater speed than has been hitherto attained.

The propeller consists of a short cylinder or thin broad hoop, made of wrought iron, to the outside circumference of which a series of thin plates are attached, by a spiral or winding from; the hoop is supported by spokes, also of a winding form attached to a shaft, made to revolve by suitable steam machinery.

When the propeller is caused to revolve, the vessel is urged forward by the resistance of the water against the spiral plates, produced by their oblique action, somewhat on the principle of sailing.

The shafts or axes of the propellers pass through the run or stern part of the ship, and are supported at the extreme end by iron braces fastened to the sternpost. The water is prevented from entering the ship round the shaft, where it passes through the run, by means of a stuffing box, in a similar manner to the piston rod of a steam engine.

The steam machinery, employed to give motion to the propellers, is fixed in the run of the ship; altogether under the lower deck, so that a very small portion of the stowage is taken away. The shafts working close to the bottom of the ship, also tends to simplify the machinery, doing away with the usual heavy framework of marine engines. A powerful bilge-pump is attached to the engine, so constructed that it may also be used as a fire engine, as well as for pumping the ship.

Messrs Russell and Stephen Glover, of New York, formerly of this city, well known for their experience in nautical affairs, are now engaged in applying the "Propeller" to the packet ship Clarion, of New York. She will probably be ready for sea this week, and when the experiment is tested, the public will be better able to judge of the importance of it.

We understand that a large ship is being built at Medford on the above principle—her estimated cost is \$70,000. She is owned by a merchant of this city.

The missionaries of the London Missionary Society, at the Navigator's Islands, have about 40,000 people under Christian instruction—20,000 can read, 200 have become church members, and some hundred more have been baptized. Ten years ago these islanders were cannibals.

A good chance for a Speculation.—The following advertisement under the head of a Wife Wanted is in the Batesville (Ark) News. "Any gal what's got a bed, Calico dress, Coffee pot and skillet, knows how to cut brichee, can make a huntin' shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my services till death parts both on us."

Ohio has lost \$41,560 72 the past year by the defection of four Collectors of Canal Tolls at Newark, Massillon, Dayton, and Chillicothe.

A YOUNG SCAMP.—The Baltimore Clipper states that a lad in that city on the evening of the eclipse, persuaded his companions that the eclipse could only be seen from his mother's yard, and charged them a cent each for admission!

Baggage not at the Owner's risk.—An important Court in Ohio, have decided that proprietors of stage coaches are common carriers—that as such, they are responsible for the safe conveyance of passengers and baggage—that their giving notice to the contrary cannot relieve them from liability—that a watch is a customary article of baggage, and the trunk of a traveller the proper place for its deposit—that the stage proprietor will be charged if it be lost, notwithstanding the usual cautionary notice of "All baggage at the risk of the owners."

A Queer Story.—A Rhode Island paper contains the following:—Mr. Caleb T. Cottrell, of South Kingstown, R. I., on the 1st inst. slaughtered a fat bull. There was found in the paunch of the animal a large sized, two bladed pocket knife, one blade of which was open and sticking in the stomach. The knife was lost in September last, and was identified by the owner, a maiden lady, who was rejoiced at finding her knife again. There was nothing extraordinary in the appearance of the animal, until a short time previous to his being slaughtered, excepted an apparent uneasiness and partial loss of appetite.

It appears from a statement in the Western Farmer, Detroit that there are 30,318,391 acres of government lands still unsold in that State. Sold 9,149,898 acres.

and 11,452,034 acres have not been surveyed. Of the nine millions sold and taxable, only six millions are taxed, or returned as taxable; of the six millions assessed over two thirds is returned for the nonpayment of taxes.

The Baltimore American says that an immense iron shaft made of wrought iron, has been shipped from that city for the Russian Steam Frigate, now building at New York, which weighs about 18,000 pounds. Its diameter is 18 1-2 inches, and its length 22 feet 8 inches.

We learn from the Charlottesville, Va. Advocate, that the trial of the young Semmes before the Examining Court on the charge of murdering Professor Davis, was brought to a close late on Wednesday, after a two days investigation, and it was decided that the prisoner should be sent on for further trial, to be had before the Circuit Superior Court in May next.

Union of the Canadas.—The union of Upper and Lower Canada into one province, to be called "The Province of Canada," took place by proclamation, on the 10th inst. It was on the same day of the month, in 1763, that the treaty of peace between France and England was signed, which ceded Canada from the crown of France to that of England.

It is stated in a Cincinnati paper that there has been slaughtered in that city this season 2,150 hogs, and in Madison 29,612, and in Covington 13,000—making altogether 132,762.

Wm. M. Tyler from Machias, Maine, was accosted in crossing the Park in New-York, on Friday evening, by a fellow called himself Alexander Hamilton, who represented that he was a police officer, and demanded of Tyler, if he had not lately purchased a watch, which he acknowledged he had—and produced it. Hamilton said the watch was stolen, but that he would let him off for a \$5 bill, which Tyler paid when Hamilton absquatulated with the watch and \$5 On complaint, Hamilton was arrested and held to bail in \$1000.

Married,

In Topsham, on the 23d inst. by Rev. T. N. Lord, Mr. THOMAS W. NEWMAN, Printer of the Advocate of Freedom, Hallowell, to Miss CAROLINE F. GREENE, daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel Greene, of Topsham.

A generous slice of the bridal loaf has been received to cheer the heart of his brother Typos, and he has their best wishes for a long life of happiness and domestic felicity.

In Boothbay, 23d inst. by Rev. David Cushman, Mr. Edmund Pearson, merchant, of Waterville to Mrs. Rosanna M. Hunt, daughter of Wm. M. Reed, Esq. of Boothbay.

In Readfield, Ezekiel D. Blood to Miss Almira Waugh.

In Brunswick, Rev. Daniel Kendrick of Dennis, Mass. to Miss Mary Ann Carey.

In Belgrade, Cyrus Guild, Jr. of this town, to Miss Eleanor W. daughter of W. Damren.

In Buckfield, George C. Coffin to Miss Betsey B. Bonney.

DEED,

In Aug at 19th inst. Susan A. daughter of Palmer Branch, aged 8.

In Belgrade 14th inst. Mrs. C. wife of Samuel Titcomb, Esq. aged 65.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Feb. 15, 1841.

(From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market 300 Beef Cattle, 929 Sheep, and 80 Swine 90 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We noticed a beautiful yoke of Cattle, fed by Mr Sweetser, of Athol, Mass., unusually large and fat, which were sold for a high price. We quote to correspond with last week. A very few extra \$6 25 a 6 50; first quality \$5 75 a 6; second quality 5 a 5 50; third quality \$4 25 a 4 75.

SHEEP.—Lots at \$2 50, 2 75 and 3; Wethers 3 50, 4 25, 4 75, and 5.

SWINE.—No lots were sold to paddle; and a few only were retained at 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the Office of the Maine Farmer.

Feb. 11	Thermom.	Barometer.	Weather.	Wind.
19	21 27 32	29.15 29.05 28.95	C C-lw.	NW.
20	17 25 29	29.05 29.05 29.05	FFF	W. SSE.
21	31 40 32	29.00 29.00 29.15	CCF	N. N.
22	18 21 26	29.35 29.30 29.15	CSC	N. S.
23	35 33 12	28.75 29.75 29.20	CCF	SSE. N.
24	4 12 21	29.55 29.60 29.60	FFF	NW. SE.
25	1 19 26	29.70 29.70 29.65	FFF	

F for Fair weather; C Cloudy; S Snow; R Rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at

noon, and at sunset. * Below zero. s Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in Winthrop, about one mile from the Baptist Meeting House, and near the Friends' Meeting House, and eight miles from Augusta and Hallowell. Said farm contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres of good land and well proportioned as to tillage, pasturing and woodland, a valuable orchard with choice ingrafted apples and pears, and a good dwelling house, 42 feet by 32, porch and wood-house attached to it, a barn 63 feet by 35, with two sheds 40 feet each attached to it, and a shop and granary 32 by 22 feet and a cider-mill, a valuable well of water at the house and another at the barn; likewise a dwelling house in good repair about forty rods from the above, fitted for two small families with a good well of water and a shop if desired. I will sell my stock and farming tools together with one hundred barrels of cider in suitable hogsheads for making vinegar. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. Terms of payment easy.

WADSWORTH FOSTER.

Winthrop, February 25, 1841.

To the Honorable Williams Emmons Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of Daniel Carr, Guardian of Huldah Joy, of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, non compos mentis, respectfully shews that said Ward, seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows: Situate in Winthrop Village, west of the stream, on Main Street, nearly opposite to the Methodist Meeting House, consisting of a house and about a quarter of an acre of land, and now in possession and occupancy of her son, Moses Joy; and that the same should be sold and the proceeds appropriated for the support of said Ward. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL CARR.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta, on the last Monday of February, 1841.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Tuesday of March next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

WILLIAMS EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register.

8

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of a licence to me granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, the subscriber will sell at public auction on the 25th day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, upon the premises, one undivided half, part of the farm lately occupied by Cyrus Foss of Wayne, deceased, including the right of reversion to the widows dower therein, also all the right in equity which the said Foss had at the time of his decease to redeem the other individual half, part of said farm from a mortgage given by said Foss to Cyrus Tapley upon which is now due about nine hundred dollars.

Said farm contains about ninety acres of excellent land, well apportioned into tillage, pasturing, orchard, &c. with large and convenient buildings thereon, pleasantly situated about one half mile from Wayne Village.

Possession given immediately. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN M. HEATH, Administrator.

Monmouth, Feb'y. 15th, 1841.

3w7

Spring Term.

THE subscriber will commence the spring term of his School on Monday the 9th of March Next.

Tuition the same as heretofore.

G. BAILEY.

Winthrop, Feb. 17 1841.

7

Improved Stock for Sale.

2 half blood Berkshire sows to farrow in 4th month; one by C. Vaughan's, the other by J. W. Haines' imported Berkshire boar.—Black Sea Wheat for seed.—Rohan Potatoes 50 cents per bushel. Seed Corn, a large variety of 8 rowed, raised from seed brought 4 years since from U. Canada; ripens about as early as the small Canada. One 1 blood improved Durham Cow, 3 years old, after Col. Green's imported bull, Fitz Favorite. One Bull 10 months old, 3-4 blood, stock as above mentioned, a large well proportioned and vigorous animal.—1-2 and 3-4 blood South Down Rams and Ewes.

MOSES TABER.

Fassalboro', 2d month, 1841.

3w7

Winthrop Lyceum.

A meeting of the Winthrop Lyceum will be holden at the Masonic Hall in this Village, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

Question for discussion:—"Do females exert a greater influence on Society than males?"

A Lecture may be expected by Rev. Mr. BAILEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Winthrop, Feb., 26, 1841.

Buckfield High School and Lyceum.

REV. CYRIL PEARL,---PRINCIPAL.

THE undersigned give notice that the Spring term in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the first day of March, and continue eleven weeks. Having secured the services of the Rev. CYRIL PEARL, who has been long devoted to the interests of Education, and familiar with the best models of teaching in New England, they are confident that the Institution will afford valuable facilities to persons of both sexes who desire a thorough and practical Education.

Besides the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools, special effort will be made to effect the following objects:

1. To qualify teachers for our common schools

2. To awaken and encourage a due regard for productive industry.

3. To extend a knowledge of our own State, its Resources, Interests and Prospects.

4. To prepare those who seek instruction here for the relations and duties of common life.

The Institution is located in a quiet village, enjoying beautiful scenery, a healthy atmosphere, and facilities for boarding on economical terms, those who may resort here from other towns.

A valuable cabinet of Minerals and Philosophical Apparatus will be furnished.

Board per week, in good families, will be from \$1 to 1 50.

Tuition per term (payable in advance,) for common branches \$3.

Do. do. for higher branches and languages \$4.

Application for admission or for boarding may be made to either of the undersigned.

DIRECTORS.

ZADOC LONG, WILLIAM COLE,

SAM'L F. BROWN, JAMES JEWETT,

W. W. COMSTOCK.

A public address will be delivered on Monday evening, March 1, appropriate to the opening of the Institution.

Buckfield, Jan. 28, 1841.

6w5

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

121y

FURNITURE, CHAIRS FEATHERS, &c.

WALTER COREY,

19, EXCHANGE STREET,---PORTLAND, MANUFACTURES, and has constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of

BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SOFAS, TABLES, Patent Windlass and Common BEDSTEADS.

Also, for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS; MATTRESSES; FEATHER BEDS; LOOKING GLASSES, WILLOW CRADLES, CARRIAGES, &c. &c.

Connected with the above, he has an extensive

CHAIR FACTORY;

where he manufactures mahogany, curled maple and common cane seat CHAIRS; tancy and common wood seat do.; cane seat, common rocking and nurse CHAIRS, &c. &c.

His facilities for manufacturing are such that he is enabled to sell as low as can be bought in Boston or New York, and every article warranted. His STOCK is complete in every respect, and it is believed that persons desirous of purchasing any articles in the house-furnishing line, will here find all that is wanted, and at prices corresponding with the times.

6m49

December 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE LADIES.

"No more toil
Of their sweet gardening labor than sufficed
To recommend cool zephyr, and make ease
More easy, who esome thirst and appetite
More grateful."—MILTON.

Since the editors of this work are doing so much to enlighten the stronger half of creation, as to the ways and means of securing the solids and durables of life, it is but fair that something should be said to enlist the attention of the gentler sex, in regard to the ornamental.

Let me be understood, then, as giving you, one and all, an earnest request to take up the science of cultivation, in what pertains to ornamental gardening. "Poh!" says some house-wife, looking up from a portentous pile of stockings—"What's the use of fussing and quiddling over plants and flowers?" "Dear me!" says a young lady, between sixteen and eighteen, engaged in the momentous pursuits incident to that time of life—"How is any one to find time to attend to such things?"—"Oh!" says another, "I admire plants and fine shrubbery, but then they are so expensive! one must pay so much for them, and have a man to tend them," &c. &c. And there are still others, we must confess, even among our own sex, who, should you show them the most peerless of flowers, in its fullest bloom, would tell you quite composedly, "La! that's only a rose I've seen thousands of 'em!" To this last class, any argument on the subject of such very common affairs, we suppose would be entirely out of places.

But as ladies in general, and American ladies in particular, never do any thing, even to undergoing the tightest lacing, and wearing the thinnest shoes in the coldest winter weather, without having good and sufficient reasons to sustain them, we must of course give a few solid ones, as to why the pursuit of ornamental gardening is so particularly to be recommended to them.

In the first place it conduces to health. A gentleman of my acquaintance told me, that he would ride twenty miles to see one really healthy woman! and the phenomenon we think would be rare enough to justify the effort.—Now all our treatises on the preservation of health, in recommending exercise as its "sine qua non," insist also, that that exercise must be taken in the open air, and that the mind must be engaged and excited equally with the body. Now what occupation fulfils these conditions like gardening? Let any one practice it a while out of doors, on a beautiful spring morning, with all the delightful excitement of laying out a border, sewing seeds, transplanting and arranging shrubbery, and they will find by the quick beat of every pulse, and the glow of the cheek, how healthful is the exercise. And as a sort of supplement to this part of my subject, I would add, that the pursuit of gardening leads directly to early rising, since some of its most important offices must be performed before the burning heats of the day come on. But "dear me!" says some young lady "I never get up early; if that is necessary in order to raise flowers, I never shall do it!"—Never fear, my fair friend, once get your heart and soul in the matter, and you will rise early, because you *cannot* help it. The images of your geraniums and your roses will haunt your morning pillow, and you will be down with the first dawn, to see if the blossoms they promised the day before, have stolen forth, like beautiful spirits in the stillness of night.

Then again, gardening is a graceful accomplishment for a lady, and has been held even from the time of mother Eve—if we may credit the saying of a very clever old gentleman, one Mr. John Milton, who wrote many handsome lines to that effect, and who was very much admired in times when *every body* could not write such fine poetry as they can now-a-days.—We seriously think that it is every woman's province, as far as in her lies, to see that the outside of her dwelling is well arranged, trimmed, and ornamented, as to endeavor after bright brasses, pretty carpets and handsome china, in the inside.

"What is the use of flowers!" exclaims a thrifty house keeper, meanwhile busily polishing her fire-irons.—What is the use of bright fire-irons, say we in reply? or of any fire-irons at all? could not you make a fire on two stones, that would keep you quite as warm? What's the use of handsome table cloths and bed spreads? one might eat on a board, and sleep under a buffalo skin, and not really starve either!

So much for the "utile." Perhaps many of our readers will remember how involuntary was the judgment they have formed, in riding by houses, as to the character of their inmates. When you see a house standing all alone, bare of shrub or flower, except

perhaps some volunteer bunches of thistle and pig-weed; what do you infer of its inmates? And when you have passed even a log cabin, where the sweet briar was carefully trained around the door, while veils of morning glories and of scarlet beans, shade the windows, do you not immediately think of the dwellers there, as neat, cheerful and agreeable? This is more especially the case in regard to the homes of the poor. The credit of the rich man's grounds may belong to his gardener, but they who can keep no gardener, and whose simple flower-garden springs out of moments stolen from necessary labor, possess a genuine and cordial love of the beautiful, to render an humble dwelling so fragrant and fair.

"But then the time and expenses of keeping an ornamented garden!"—says some one.—Good, my friend! this is a consideration—but I have used up my sheet of paper. Next month, however, I may show you how to find both time and money.—*Western Far.*

THE LABORING CLASSES OF EUROPE.—Thank God! we have in our country *'neither poverty nor riches,'* in the European acceptance of grown fortunes which accumulate in particular families enormous wealth, placing under their control large regions of fertile land, with all who inherit them; and thus rendering the mass miserable, that the few may live in luxury. I content myself with stating the facts as they exist, without comment or reproach; neither seeking to investigate the cause nor to suggest the remedy. As one of the phases of the human life, an American may well be anxious to observe the condition and manners of high European society, and to describe them for his countrymen. But the description, if faithful, will contain much more for warning than for imitation. When contrasted with the extremity of penury and wretchedness which every where meet the eye, the present tendency of the institutions in Europe, whether continental or insular, presents a subject of painful reflection to the foreign traveller, and I should think of serious almost to every lover of good order, to every well-wisher to human nature. In fact European science is a volcano, prepared at any moment for an eruption, which may bury beneath its lava the happiness of generations. The evil, in truth, lies far deeper than mere appearance indicate.—Political institutions certainly require regeneration; a better adaption to the present state of society, and to the prevalent opinions of the world; a system of legislation and administration, not in the interest of the few who govern, but seeking the general welfare of the entire community. But beyond this, there are causes in operation which laws cannot reach, and which Governments, if they can affect, cannot control. Property is too unequally divided; population presses too closely upon subsistence if employment is too often wanting, and too insufficiently paid; and penury and misery are the consequences. Life, in advance, offers to the laboring man nothing but a perpetual struggle to procure the means of subsistence, and the prospect of early decrepitude, and of a death in some den of wretchedness, public or private. The extremity of suffering which the old world exhibits, is beyond the reach of an American imagination to conceive. I shall confine myself to a single fact, passed the last summer at Versailles, where the commanding general put at my disposition a *sous-officer* to accompany me in my walks, and to point out the various localities worthy of particular observation at that seat of wonders. He was a very intelligent man, and well educated; and I owe to his conversation much knowledge of the true condition of things in the internal economy of France. He was from the neighborhood of Amiens, and his father was a small proprietor. I asked him, one day, what was the usual breakfast of the laboring people in that part of the country. He said, "Plenty of water, and a piece of ammunition bread rubbed with an onion!"—*Gov. Cass.*

Monmouth Academy.

THE Spring Term will commence on the first Monday in March, under the care of Mr N. T. True, and Mr. Benj. H. Kimball.

The regular course of study in the Classical Department will commence with the spring term.

The Lectures on Chemistry and Mineralogy will be continued before the advanced classes in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

There is a well selected Library of 500 volumes, which is rapidly increasing with new and interesting books.

Parents are advised not to send their children to this institution till of sufficient age to enter the regular classes. Students must be present at the commencement of the term if they would make any real improvement.

Good board can be obtained in respectable families on the most reasonable terms.

TUITION.—In the General English Department \$3.00

High do and Classical do \$3.75

A Public Address will be delivered on the first evening of the term by Joseph Stacy, Esq.

5w4 N. PIERCE, Sec.

Flax Seed Wanted,

In exchange for goods, at my Store in Winthrop Village.

J. O. WING.

Winthrop, January 16th, 1841.

2m2

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster.

THE peculiarities of this chemical compound are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre, nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease or pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure in case of local inflammation. Scrofulous affections, King's Evils, Gout, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain exists.

A gentleman travelling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in praise of JEW DAVID'S PLASTER, and of the [as he considered] miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the general influence of that balmy and delicious climate.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of the chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the mean time he drank freely of an herb of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of skin disappeared, his pain removed, and his health became permanently re-established.

The purchaser will find them to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the label which accompanies each box. We discard the idea of publishing a long list of certificates. A treatise on the most prominent, their symptoms, and manner of cure, a history of the Medicines, together with many valuable certificates from Physicians and others, the authors of which may be called upon or referred to by written communications can be obtained gratis, by calling on any one of our regular agents. Price 50 cts.

Arrangements are making for establishing agencies in every town in the State for the sale of the above. Any one in the habit of selling Medicines in any town where there is no agent appointed and is desirous of acting as such, is requested to call on the subscriber who will supply them, and those who were supplied in part, can now obtain an assortment by calling on

SAMUEL ADAMS, HALLOWELL,

General Agent for the State of Maine, to whom orders may be addressed. 51

Notice.

WHEREAS I have ever made ample provision for the support and comfort of Joanna S., my wife and have been ever willing to use every reasonable exertion to promote her happiness, and whereas the said Joanna S. has through the effects of unrestrained passion left my bed and board, this is to forbid all persons whatsoever, harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN E. ROLFE.

Rumford, February 5, 1841. 6

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

By WILLIAM NOYES;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance, and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.

All letters on business must be free of postage, and should be directed to the Publisher at Winthrop. Communications sent by mail should also be directed to Winthrop.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

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